MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1894.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo publication wish to have rejected artistes returned thry must in all cases send stamps for that purpose

I real News.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the Usyren Pages and New Yoan Association Pages is at 21 to 29 ann street. All Information and does ments for public use instantly disseminated to the tires of the whole country.

Secretary Carlinle.

The relations between the President and his Secretary of the Treasury during the past twenty months have been peculiar. Having used and misused the Hon. JOHN GRIFFIN CARLISLE on more than one occasion in a fashion that strains adjectives to describe, the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND is now apparently preparing to put upon that long-suffering statesman an indignity which will compel him to resign. Mr. CAR-LISLE has manifested a phenomenal capacity for smiling endurance, but the time comes at last when even a worm must turn and

For whose benefit has it now been determined to force a vacancy in the Cabinet, if that is the programme? Is it for the benefit of the Hon. WILLIAM L. WILSON of West Virginia !

The Unit Rule in Congress.

To present the situation in more instructive simplicity, we here give the list of States which have elected no Democrats in their delegations to Congress, and the number of Representatives apportioned to each:

Colorado	New Jersey
Connecticut	North Dakota
	Oregon
1daho	Rhode Island
Indiana 11	South Dakota
lowa11	Vermont
Name	Washington
Michigan	
Minnesota	Wisconsin
Montana	Wyoming
New Hampshire 1	
Annual Tours	DO CONTINUE DO CONTINUE DE MINISTRA

This makes twenty-one States whereof tie Democracy is without a voice in Congress, including the Southern State of West Virginia and the two States historically debatable in Presidential elections, Connecticut and Indiana. In all they represent 92 members of the lower House.

The States with only one Congressman not Republican are these

California.

States with their Republican list varied by two Democrats are: Massachusetts, 13. and Pennsylvania, 28. Ohio, out of 21 Congressmen, has all of them Republican but The pivotal State of New York has 29 Republicans to 5 Democrats, the latter having been saved with difficulty in New York city. Then in the next Congress also there will be the element of Republican rep-

lina, Tennessee, Missouri, and Texas. Republicanism has become overwhelming where it was only strong, and alive where before it was unknown.

resentation from the Southern States of

Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, North Caro-

West or Bust.

The St. Louis Republic and the Konsas City Times have managed to pick themselves up from the disastrous field in which the Democracy of Missouri went down with that of most of the rest of the country, and they have begun with excellent volume of voice their old cry of "A Western man for President in 1896." The cry seems as prenature as ever, and rather more amusing Just at this time. Missouri has two candidates the Hon WILLIAM J STONE and the Hon, DAVID R. FRANCIS, but Missouri is just now a Republican State. So is every other Western State. Mississippi would seem to be the State from which to select a Democratic candidate for the Presidency. A Southern candidate for 1896 should be the cry of our Missouri friends, if they are st to the situation and acquainted with

the election returns. It is not unfair, and we trust it is not im polite to say that, with the aid of GROVER CLEVELAND, a man notoriously disloyal to the interests of his State, the West and South have forced upon the Democracy a policy that has been especially objectionable to the Democrats of the East, and has finally broken down the Democratic party every where except in a few Southern States. If this policy, stolen from the Populists, is to be continued, the entire East and a good solid section of the West will continue to be Republican, and the selection of the next Democratic candidate for President will be considerably less important than the selection of the King of the next St. Louis Car nival. The motto in Missouri was: "A Western Man or Bust." The bust has

Favored Customers on Ocean Steamers A question of great importance in mer

come first.

cantile law, as to the extent to which public policy will go in controlling the rates charged by common carriers, has just been decided by the Court of Appeals of this State.

The Quebec Steamship Company is a cor poration engaged in the transportation of passengers and freight, upon steamers ply ing between this port and various islands in the West Indies. The company charged forty cents a dry barrel of five cubic feet, for carrying goods from New York to Barba-Competition arose so far as the Har badoes trade was concerned, with a steamer belonging to a South American line which touched at that island. Anticipating loss in consequence of this rivalry, the Quebec Steamship Company offered to take freight for Barbadoes in the week in which the South American steamer sailed, at the rate of twenty-five cents per dry barrel; but only on condition that the shipper should not send anything to Barbadoes by the rival vessel, in that same week.

A firm of commission merchants in this city, of which Mr. ERNEST ST. GEORGE LOUGH was the head, demanded of the company that it should carry goods for them to Barbadoes at the reduced rate, but declined to agree not to ship by the other line to Bar badoes during the same week. The Quebec Steamship Company refused to take the proffered freight unless this stipulation was made, and the firm brought a suit in the Supreme Court to enforce their demand.

The plaintiffs' complaint was dismissed upon the trial, and the action of the trial .iudge in dismissing it was affirmed, upon the intermediate appeal to the General Term. The case then went to the Court of Appeals at Albany for a final determination That determination is also in favor of the Quebec Steamship Company. A common carrier of freight is bound to carry goods, in the absence of any regulation prescribed by statute, at a reasonable rate. The evidence on the trial showed that forty cents per dry barrel was a reasonable charge for the transportation of freight to Barbadoes. It also rate of twenty-five cents was not profitable to the company. Under these circumstances. the question was, whether the company might lawfully insist that the shippers whom it served at these reduced rates should

give all their Harbadoes business to it. This question the Court of Appeals an swers in the affirmative. A common car rier is liable to a suit to recover damages for a refusal to transport freight at reasonable eates. But in the present case it was clearly established that the forty cents rate was reasonable, so that the Quebec Steamship Company could not successfully be sued on that ground. As to the lower rate, it was offered to all shippers alike, and upon exactly the same condition. In this the Court of Appeals holds there is nothing forbidden by the common law, or by public policy.

The law, indeed, does forbid unjust diserimination by the carrier; but in the opinion of the Court of Appeals, the discrimination in the case under consideration, was not un-"So long as the regular standard rates maintained by the carrier, and offered to all, are reasonable," says Judge O'BRIES, one shipper cannot complain because his neighbor, by reason of special circumstances and conditions, can make it an object for the carrier to give him reduced rates."

In answer to the suggestion that the course pursued by the steamship company would give rise to a monopoly, the same learned Judge observes:

When the service is performed for a reasonable and just hire, the public have no interest in the ques tion whether one or many are engaged in it. The mo-nopoly which the law views with disfavor is the ma-nipulation of a business in which the public are interested, in such a way as to enable one or a few to control and regulate it in their own interest and to the detriment of the public, by exacting unreasonable charges. But when an individual or a corporation has established a business of a special and limited character, such as the defendants in this case had

The noted English case of the Mogul Steamship Company agains: McGREGOR, which attracted widespread attention in commercial circles, and which we carefully discussed at the time it arose, is cited by the Court of Appeals with approval; and particular reference is made to the declaration of Lord Chief Justice COLERIDGE that mercantile traders have the right to endeavor to keep their trade in their 'own hands, and exclude others from its benefits. by making profitable offers to customers to deal with them rather than their rivals.

Bynum on Disease.

The Hon, WILLIAM DENNIS BYNUM of In diana and the Committee on Ways and Means, is a hard loser. He has several romantic explanations of his own defeat and the general smash of the Democratic party. His favorite theory of the causes of his own calamity is that he was beaten by corrupt Democrats that had vainly sought to bribe him to help them to certain Federal offices. We are pained to say that this theory has awakened hilarity in Mr. BYNUM's Congress district, many of the inhabitants of which have not a correct notion of his consequence at Washington and his influence with the Administration.

Between Indianapolis and Washington Mr. BYNUM seems to have meditated more scarchingly upon the sources of the waters of affliction, for soon after his arrival at the capital he burst into an interview and threw out this spark :

"These sudden and overwhelming changes are ev! dences of a demoralized if not a diseased public mind that does not augur well for the stability of any policy or for the peace of the country. What the

Mr. BYNUM is usually mistaken, but he s not mistaken now in saving that the country wants rest. In particular it wants rest from the blatant Socialist demagogues of the BYNUM type, pestilent fellows that have followed in the footsteps of GROVER CLEVELAND and planted the seeds of social restlessness and rebellion, sought to make the less prosperous citizens believe that they were in some way victimized and despoiled by the rich, introduced inequality of burdens and privileges, and laid the income tax for the purpose of punishing thrift and wealth and making the minority support the majority.

It would have revealed a demoralized and diseased state of mind on the part of the American people if they had not shown their disapproval of the demagogical and pernicious doctrines which Mr. CLEVELAND has tried to force upon his party and Mr. BYNUM has accepted and preached. The conservative sense of the country rose up against the anarchical agitation of which GROVER CLEVELAND was the chief. The Democratic party repudiated the undemocratic doctrines of its President and hi henchmen. The innocent suffered with the guilty in the punishment, but the Demo crats who are guilty, and WILLIAM D BYNUM is not one of the least guilty among them, will be intolerably impudent if they ascribe to the people the demoralization and disease that are in their own minds and have perverted or destroyed in them the principles of sound and honest Democracy and American patriotism.

Mr. WILLIAM D. BYNUM, as an accomplice in the income tax and a heated howler of socialistic flubdub, has been justly punished by the loss of his seat in Congress. We hope he doesn't intend to punish the public by further conversation.

The Congo Known from Source to Sea.

The second in volume of the great rivers of the world is known at last from its main ource to the sea. Seventeen years ago Mr. STANLEY paddled down the Congo for 1,200 miles and hauled his boats around 300 miles of rapids. Since that time no part of the world has been the field of so many explorations. We are now indebted to Mr. MORUN. our Consul on the Congo, for filling up the last gap in the preliminary survey of the main river.

About two years ago Mr. ALEXANDER DELCOMMUNE followed the Lukuga River to the Congo. This river was long a puzzle; geographers were divided in opinion as to whether it was the outlet of Lake Tanganyika. It was twenty years after the lake was discovered before exploration had conclusively established the fact that its waters flowed westward through the Lukuga. In tracing this river to the Congo, DELCOMMUNE did what many an explorer has been compelled to do: He applied the sponge to the map of Africa, besides adding details to it. The Arabs had said that the Lukuga and the Congo mingled their waters in a large lake named Landji. The Belgian explorer proved that this was not so, and Lake Landji is new disappearing from its familiar place on

the African maps. No traveller had ever traced the Congo between its junction with the Lukuga and Tippt TiB's old town of Kassongo, which several explorers have made well known This is what Mr. MOHUN has done. He has added about eighty-five miles of surveys to the map. His discoveries are purely of geographical interest, for this stretch of river adds nothing to the Congo's importance as a commercial highway. In no other

appeared, beyond doubt, that the reduced part of the Congo's course have rapids and the Father of the House, a distinction and cataracts been found so numerous rowded so closely together.

A while ago we could not have said that Mr. MOHUN's journey completed the pre liminary survey of the Congo, because i was not then known whether the Luapula or the Luaisba branch of the upper Congo was the better entitled to be known as the main river. Delcommuse's investigation showed, however, that at the point where these rivers meet, the Luapula supplies much the larger quantity of water. The Lualaba, not yet completely known, is therefore the tributary; and the little river Chambesi, which rises near the northern end of Lake Nyassa, and after passing through Lake Bangweolo becomes the Lunpula, is entitled to fame as the head stream of the mightlest river in Africa.

Women as Politicians.

For a second time women have taken a very zealous part in the municipal campaign. They got their initiation as practical politicians when Great Scott ran for Mayor against Mr. GRANT, and was beaten so badly Last autumn they began their very remarkable campaign in behalf of woman suffrage. and in that, too, they failed. Therefore, when they put their enthusiasm at the service of Col. STRONG they had become political veterans trained in the school of adversity, whose sharp discipline may be more valuable than the milder tuition of unbroken prosperity.

In general, his feminine political allies were the same women who had enlisted in the other campaigns, and particularly in the movement for woman suffrage. At the beginning some of those who were most active in that second agitation were naturally loath to expend their energies for the assistance of the party which was responsible for denying them the franchise; but the campaign just closed seemed to them to involve purely moral issues, which appeal to women more powerfully than even their own po litical rights, and consequently they could not keep out of it. They forgot their disappointment, and thought only of their duty to aid in overpowering sin and wickedness. They held large public meetings. They went about privately electioneering for the votes of men, though their hearts were almost broken a few months before because their sanguine expectation that they would obtain at this election the privilege of voting for themselves had been defeated.

As it turned out, all the constitutional amendments were adopted in the political revolution, and perhaps, under such extraordinary circumstances, even a provision for the enfranchisement of women might have been ratified also, though its inclusion among the amendments voted upon would have served to distract those good women from the purely moral issue which, according to Col. STRONG, was decided "in great part because of the moral support given by the women of our city." It was fortunate, moreover, that the question of woman suffrage did not enter into a canvass in which so many other questions came up for decision that none of them received the discussion and consideration due to its importance Woman suffrage would have been either gained or lost by default, though it involves an innovation of a consequence so tremen dous that it should be the foremost and most carefully and thoroughly considered question in any campaign in which it is introduced as an issue. It ought not to be subjected to the mere accidents of a campaign like the last, already overloaded and complicated with side issues so numerous that none of them was really understood by the people.

Undoubtedly Col. STRONG is justified in praising and gratefully acknowledging the activity of so many women in his behalf, and unquestionably their moral support was comforting to him; but the result of the election would have been the same without them. New York simply followed the general political course. The political overturn here was not more extraordinary than that in towns where women took no active part whatever in the campaign. The punishment administered was not to immorality peculiar to Nev York, but to the immorality of the Democratic party generally in violating its pledges to the people, under a treacherous leadership. When those women received heir first baptism of fire in their campaign for Great Scott, they were defeated because the Force bill issue united the Democrac against them. When they entered the fight for Col. STRONG the Democratic party was disrupted by the protectionist and Populistic Wilson bill, and they were successful; but the victory was won for them by Demo cratic treachery. They did not win it.

The campaign, however, has given women political experience which it is necessary for them to obtain as a preparation for the exercise of the suffrage, to which eventually they will be admitted. So far as their part of it was concerned, they seem to have con ducted their electioneering with much skill and a praiseworthy self-control; but here after when the issues are squarely and purely political, and the Democracy have their genuine principle to contend for, instead of a spurious and hateful substitute, the test of the ability of women as politiclans will be more satisfactory.

As it is, if women are competent to advise men how to vote, why are they not compe tent themselves to vote? If their political influence is desirable now, why would it not be more valuable to the State if it was increased by the power of the ballot? If they are so far ignorant of politics that they ought not to vote, is not their present interference with politics reprehensible?

Victory !- We Get the Father of the House.

All is not lost. Honor, or at least one honor, remains. DAVE CULBERSON of Texas is elected by 2,500 majority, so the Democracy retains "the Father of the House" to swear in a Republican Speaker. By one of the unwritten laws of national politics perpetuated by both parties in Congress, that member of the House of Representatives who has been longest in consecutive service becomes thereby the Father of the House He enjoys some dignities, and one of his honorary prerogatives is to swear in the new Speaker. It seemed, until yesterday, that this dignity would necessarily devolve upon an Illinois Republican, DAVID B. HEX-DERSON, elected in 1874, or JOE CANNON. elected in 1872 but beaten in the contest of 1890. It is not pleasant for the militant and unterrified, but somewhat diminished, Democracy to be confronted by a Republican Speaker; and to have him sworn in by another Republican, outranking all Democrats in years of continuous service, seems an unnecessary hardship

The death of CHARLES O'NEILL of Philadelphia in December, 1893, made RICHARD P. BLAND of Missouri, theu in his eleventh consecutive term of service, the Father of the House. BLAND was defeated in last week's election. Prior to the death of Mr. O'NEILL, WILLIAM D. KELLEY of Philadelphia was

which by antiquity of political methods seems almost to belong to Philadelphia. That town had also a candidate this year in ALFRED C. HARMER, first elected in 1871, but defeated in the contest of 1974 through a factional division among the Republicans of his district. Mr. HARMER, of course, is a

Republican. DAVE CULBERSON, the Democratic Father of the House, has had an unbroken record of successive elections since 1874. His title to the honorary task of awearing in a Re-publican Speaker is undeniable, and we thank the Democrats of the Fourth district of Texas for rising to the requirements of the occasion and electing him on Tuesday. Next to a Democratic Speaker, and in default of that, what is there better than a Democratic Father of the House to awear the Speaker in ?

For Those With Eyes.

Only Cuckoo blindness can see any distinction between the late contest in the State of New York and the general engage ment in other parts of the country. In New York the Democratic party had to

contend with the open enmity of the CLEVE-LAND Administration. In other States It had to struggle against

the damning record of the CLEVELAND Administration.

The Democracy was as powerless to succeed in one spot as in another. While it could have withstood the President's enmity in New York, it could no more carry the burden of his offences against the national sentiment, than could the Democracy of In diana or Illinois.

The election of Capt. BEN TILLMAN to the United States Senate will put many ancient South Carolinians into the sullens and the doleful dumps, but there seems to be no way of preventing it. The scions of the Palmetto will be more comfortable, perhaps, when this bulldog is no longer loose in the State, but his exportation to Wash ington may raise much gooseficeh in the capital What if he should try to pass a dispensary law for the District of Columbia? What if should seek to dry up the springs of alcohol it

Long life and great speed to the United States auxiliary cruiser St. Louis, otherwise the transatlantic liner and new sister of the British-born Paris and New York! At the yard of the patriotic CHAMPS this magnificent product of American skill and enterprise will glide into her destined element to-day, leading the way. let us hope, for the great fleet of American-built steamships which shall monopolize the world's commerce throughout the Twentieth century. It is the peculiar good fortune of the St. Louis to be gently pushed oceanward by the fair hand of one of the most popular women in America, and contents of a bottle of the best Missouri vintage Some excellent ladies, a little zealous on the temperance question, are demanding that Mrs CLEVELAND shall use a bottle of water, instead of a bottle of wine, in christening the St. Louis. What! A dash of cold water upon the birth of this epoch-making ship? The suggestion is worthy of GRESHAM. Does it occur, moreover, to the overzealous total abstainers who want to carry their theories into CRAMPS' shippard, that if this particular bottle of sparkling St. Louis should not be smashed by Mrs. CLEVELAND upon the vessel's cutwater, some human being would inevitably drink it, sooner or later?

We don't forget Gen. DANIEL HANDSOME HASTINGS OF COL. WILLIAM MIRABILIS SINGER-LY or Col. SINGERLY's revered tariff reform Holstein, Cobdenia, when we say that the most distinguished inhabitant of Pennsylvania to-day is Capt. KNIPE. His major. ity over TRENCHARD should be rewarded Pennsylvania. Gen. Hastings should at least make him a Lieutenant-Colonel, even if there are 241,367 Pennsylvania Republicans now engaged in booming themselves and bother ing Gen. Hastings and howling for Lieutenant Colonelcies. Knipe is a bigger warrior than the whole pack of them and can probably lick the whole pack. Braid for the breast of valor

According to our Honolulu contemporary the Haugilan Gazette, the Pacific wire between Canada and Australia will have a landing placon Bird Island or Necker Island, if the United States will permit. Mr. FLEMING, who represents the cable scheme, made, says this authority, the following proposition:

ninton of Canada an Island, either Bird Island or Necker Island, with the understanding that it is to be or acquire it shall always remain with the United States, subject always to the provisions of this case. The Hawaiian Government is also to grant return for this the cable company is to land at one o the islands above named, conduct a branch to Hono lulu, and charge only the following low rates for the transmission of messages: Commercial business, one hilling a word: Government despatches, nine pence press despatches, six pence."

Foreign Minister HATCH in an interview said hat the granting of this right to the exclusive use of some unoccupied island of the group would not interfere with another cable to Ha wall, landing elsewhere, and that while the subsidy of \$35,000 a year for fifteen years might seem large, it had the offset of the proposed low rates of messages to the Coast.

The language of the treaty which gives the 'nited States the final control of this project is as follows: "It is agreed on the part of his Hawatian Majesty that, so long as this treaty shall ramain in force, be will not lease or otherwise lispese of or create any lien upon any port, harbor, or other territory in his dominions, or grant any special privileges or rights of use therein to any other power. State, or Government." Thus the waiver of this provision of the reciprocity treaty with Hawaii becomes essential to Mr FI.EMING's project. "Without the consent of the 'nited States, the republic will not move," said

This is the island group which Mr. CLEVELAND and Mr. GRESHAM considered too remote, and too disconnected with the interests of the American people, for acceptance into the Union, Except for their interference in a foolish and futile attempt to restore monarchy in the isl ands, an American cable to Honolulu would perhaps by this time have been under construction. Hawaii, however, is still bound to this country by ties stronger than those of steel.

Harrowing tales of the hardships endured by thousands of Methodist preachers in the rural regions were told last week at the annua meeting of the General Missionary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held i Brooklyn, when Bishop ANDREWS stood out against certain appropriations for the support of these preachers. Chaplain McCane arose in heir defence, and he grew excited as he de acribed their poverty, their struggles, and the pressure of the times upon them. More than 2,000 of them in the Western States are com pelled to support themselves and their families pon a paltry salary of \$300 a year. They are wild weeds. They have been worse off than ever this year, in many places, especially where the crops were poor, the blizzards flerce, and the drought destructive. In Nebraska, for example, they have suffered painfully, and hardly less so in some of the other Western States. It was, indeed, a grievous account which Chaplain McCaux gave of their condition. His statements were onfirmed by Bishop BENTON, who declared that he could not understand how these brave preachers were able to live upon their salary, which, in eighty-five cases known to him, was but \$387 a year. The Conference was touched by the harrowing sketches given, and it re solved to make the full appropriation saked for

in behalf of the poor Methodist preachers.

We do not doubt that they deserve it. It appears that some of the members of the Confer-

ence were aware that the fixed salary of preachers does not represent their gross income. often get gifts of supplies, and fees for celebrating weddings, and extra sums sent to them by relief societies, while many of them increase their earnings by manual labor. But ever though their annual receipts may thus be doubled, they are far less than those of millions of our workingmen employed in the trades.

The Hon. WILLIAM McADOO, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, says of feelings in regard to the area of Democratic depression notices

"To express my feelings and give my opinions on the situation would require a book, and the late Jon, when be encountered a Republican landslide, with inciden tal bolls, the loss of his caltle and other things, advised his enemies and not his friends to become authors."

Mr. McApoo should not pull in his struggling muss. Should he write a dull book. Republi cans might read it for the subject, and b ished for the insolence of their joy; and if he wrote a brisk book, 'twould need no excuse Jon was perhaps indiscreet in wishing that his enemy had written a book. Jos had trouble enough without seeking to pick a literary

Our ever-usteemed Republican friend, the Hon. Gwash Athennor of Rochester, is consoling himself for the Lieutenant-Governorship that he did not get, with assiduous application the post of Superintendent of Public Works. He is fit for great employments; his achievements last summer as his own advance agent, bill poster, press agent, property man, advertising syndicate, and musical di rector sufficiently showed that. It is the misfortune of Monroe county, however, that it is full up to the neck with Republican stateamen great employments and bound to have them if Mr. MORTON can be persuaded.

The Hon. J. SULLIVAN CLARKSON is laudably quiet during a large part of the year, and perhaps he should be forgiven for the regularity with which he pours his soul into type after every election. His latest coffection of views comes from Denver, but if he were starting a razor Trust in the empire of JOHN or introducing Substitute Food for Infant Cannibals into the island of Holikbol, he would "sum up the result of the elections" with his usual nestness and despatch. His latest observations are cheerful, of course, and the only marked emission is his failure to credit the result to himself.

In favor of a blanket ballot with emblems to designate each ticket, which were to be printed separately and distinctly on the blanket sheet."

Mr. Croker explained the method on a large poster, and demonstrated its simplicity.

"Why was not that system or method adopted?" was asked.

"Well," was the reply, "some Brooklyn statesmen objected, and were added by allies up the State. There was only one dissenter in the Tammany Hall committee."

"Why wid he object?"

"Oh, he thought that we would lose labor votes, as it was suggested that the Tammany emblem be an Indian, the Republican an eagle or a flag, that for the Labor men an arm with a hand grasping a hammer, and the Prohibitionist a pump, and so on through the list of lickets." Every Republican in Michigan is happy. with the possible exception of PINGREE of De troit, who is half to three-quarters Populist; and the happlest voice in the whole Wolver ine choir comes from the tested throat of the Hon. JULIUS CASAR BURROWS of Kalamazoo. Both his hands are deep in the curis of glory. If he is not elected a Senator in Congress he will be Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the next House. wonder that the remotest pines duck their heads as his solid and jubilant notes thunder by; and the early snows are dissolved in the sugar of his Inter-State smile.

orm, darkness, and cold prevail. - Hertford Times O, cheer up, and smooth the furrows on that moody brow. Take off your mackintosh, light a and warm your poor feet. Observe extreme ability and amiability the moon at present, not to mention THE SUN. On such a night as last night the Hon. ORPHEUS VINCEST COPPIN, your next Governor, goes out on his plazza at Middletown and plays to the moon a dozen serenades upon the German flute, and the sound turns into beams and the beams turn into sound, and silver quarters drop, and the halo is lifted in acknowledgment, and Cars waves his lanters and weeps, and green cheese falls thick upon the Middletown pavements, and all Connecticut blazes and sings, and even Capt. HINKEY of New Haven leaves his settled om and almost smiles. Cold and dark, quotha! Not when the moon and ORPHEUS V. conspire to enlighten, harmonize, and warn

The Hon. WILLIAM EATON CHANDLER is new the sole hope and bulwark of New Hampshire against the waves of BLAIR. BLAIR is trying to break into the Senate again, and every crank this side of Bedlam waves or howls encouragement. Mr. CHANDLER is the lightning rod of sanity, and the uncrazed part of mankind looks to him for defence and shelter.

A Curlous Prediction About Hawall. From the Routon Daily Advertises

The Government of Rawaii will make the overture for annexation just as soon as any prospect is had of success. Wise men in public affairs express them-selves freely that they believe that Mr. Cleveland will he glad to efface the record already made in Hawa! by his Administration, by taking steps to secure the

Concerning Two Kindred Souls. From the Brooklyn Engle.

Richard Watson Gilder thinks that Mr. Cleveland is pore of a poet than a politician. The impresund that Mr. Gilder is quite as much of a

> The Great Man and the Secretary. I am lonely, Thurber, lonely, And I know not what to de In the days of ww? Why does nobody come near me

Why must Wilson sit alone? Ain't the party still my own? THURSER.

O, dear air, though hate and envy strive to lay you or hough their fell design should prosper, you're suffcient to yourself. Though the party kick and atruggle like a just

and is making himself conspicuous on the ball field by hrutality and singains. Thus, in your issue of Oct. 31.

The Sux contained a paragraph to the effect that "his Haline's exploits were such that the attention of referees and umpires was turned toward him continually, and he was put out of two games for brutality and sugging. On the 6th line, this was further enlarged into the assertion that Mr. Blaine "has been larged into the assertion that Mr. Blaine "has been larged into the assertion that Mr. Blaine "has been larged into the assertion that Mr. Blaine "has been larged into the assertion that Mr. Blaine "has been larged into the assertion that Mr. Blaine "has been correctly informed, agreement agreement against Mr. Blaine, as they may against every other man on this team and on any football team in the University of the assertion are apt to be, and indeed generally are, conting at almost in variably they no, from persons not familiate with a uniqualified falsehord that Mr. Blaine has ever been an under our of any game, but Mr. Blaine has ever been unless our reporter has it.

This salement we consider it our duty to make, in justice not only to a fellow student whom we have never seen guilty of ungentie many conduct, but a much to the University in which we as well as its have the honor of being students. A. Blaine, Capitan of University of Virginia football team, Charlottesville, V.A. Nov. 8. Naught can change the glorious truth that you are atill the Man of Men.

Yes, I know it. I'm the Only, I'm the nation's proudest gem, But the people's taste seems changing, And I'm much ashamed of them Why'd they beat the noble Wilson, Though they knew he was me friend? When I chew on that, why, Thurber, Seems as if the world must end !

edition of to-day among the expense accounts of the candidates the statement that I received from Mr. Christian Goets, the Alderman cleet from the Third Assembly district, the sum of \$20 for discussing the issues of the day. I would respectfully state that I old not receive any money from Mr. Goets or any other candidate. Mr. Goets did contribute \$20 toward a meeting held on Oct. 20 at this fellows' Hall, 19 Trought street, at which I precided, and that is the only financial transaction that I had with Mr. Goets, and he will che gridly bear me out to this statement. Hoping that you will kindly make this currect on I am deer after yours trelly.

Nov. 10, 1804. THURBER. Mr. Cleveland, oh, the people pouted like a peevish Spurned Fielr Stacher's wise direction, would not de as they were bid.

Yet there's balm and corrolation even for y u: Wilson's fall

Though he's fallen, yet the nation's safe, for you still Yes, I know it all: I wonder

Sometimes that I know so much. Yet I wonder more the party Ever daved to slip my clutch. I'd have kept it still triumphant, Taught and led and harmed it not. But it dared to differ with m And her justly gone to pot.

THURSDER. Justly, justly, Mr. Cleveland, and we may not shed Save where Tariff Reform Les sobbing prostrate on poor Wilson's bier. Let the foolish peop e mutter, let the States vote a

You are you, and they are crary; bask you in your glory still. With continual consecration
I have thought and I have arrived,

From the path of truth and wisdom Not a pin's width have I awerved To the party and the nation I've been their greatest man: if they choose to be ungrateful Let them; I'll not care a d - u THEBRE

There is usught in this election that should give you heart a pain. re not braten, though your party's knocked en ticely out of time Still you occupy the White House. Lonely? Yes, but

Nobis and Your peerless merit meets detraction with

CROKER FOR TURF REFORM.

there any truth in the reports that you were in

"Just as the Republicans account for it. The

What do you think of the election of Strong

"Well, that is rather a leading question, as he

If the Republicans had nominated a

is a Republican, although elected on a reform

straight ticket it would have been elected just

"Hill had less than 3,000 plurality, which

shows plainly that a straight Republican ticket

"What will be the effect of the election in the

That is hard to tell. There is one failing that

afflicts reformers. That is that they stand up so

straight in the endeavor to be straighter than others that sometimes they fall over backward. Reform is all right as long as it keeps its equi-librium:

Heform is all right as long as it keeps its equilibrium."

What radical changes will be made in the Government of the city?

"You will have to ask that question of Mr. Strong. The citizens of this city cannot be broodwinked by anybody. They know when they are well governed, and no one man or party can stand in the way of public opinion, either in New York or in the entire country."

"Mr. Croker, what have you to say about the system of voting on last Tuesday?"

"It was disgraceful and a bardship to the educated and illiterate voter alike. I was one of a committee to decide upon a ballot, and was in favor of a blanket ballot with emblems to designate each licket, which were to be printed

Vhat should be done about the present

method?"
"It should be abolished, and the emblem or some other method equally as simple should be

"Do you think we small have a business boom now that a change has been made?"

"As for a boom, I can't tell; but I believe there will be a gradual increase of prosperity and that business and manufactures of all kinds will pick up, and that the hard times and business depression have had their day."

"What effects will the adoption of the antigambling amendment have upon the breeders and year who race horses?"

and men who race horses?"
"The effect can only be decided by the horse-

men themselves. I am only a novice in racing and am not familiar with its intricate details Consequently, I do not care to be quoted as an

come out all right in time."
Mr. Croker has at least \$500,000 invested in horses and turf and breeding property.

Explanations from North Carolina.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The terrible

landslide which overtook the Democracy of

North Carolina originated from three great

1. Apathy and over-confidence on the part of

3. The unwise and foolish contest over the

HOWARD J. HERRICK,

Editor Martin County Sun.

eastern Senatorship precipitated and carried on

The Alleged Stugging by J. G. Blaine, Jr.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS. See: Our attention has been drawn to certain notices, published recently in

your paper, the substance of which is that Mr. Jame

O. Blaine. Jr., at present a student at the University of Virginia and a member of our football team, has made and is making himself conspicuous on the ball field by

brutality and slugging. Thus, in your issue of Oct. 3

To THE EDITOR OF THE SEX-SEC. I notice to you

The Site of Calvary.

From the Scottish Berley, As regards inc site of Calvary, it has now been very

generally agreed by those who feet that the traditions

site stands in two control a position to answer to the New Testament requirements that the most probable situation is the knoll outside the Damascus tiate,

which the Jews point out as the ancient place of ex-

ention. Christ suffered "without the light" (Heb., xiii., 12., and "nigh to the city" (John, aix., 20), where was a garden (serse 41), such as Josephus de-

scribes north of Jerusalen: (5 Wara., H., 2), having in

distance (Mark, xv., 40; Luke, xxtil., 40), and there is

no doubt that the traditional site of execution, on its

high knotl, with a natural amphitheatre of flat slopes to the west, is one peculiarly suited for a public spec-tacle. Since this view was advocated in 18781" Tent

Work in Palestine":, on account of the tradition

which was then for the itral time published and com-pared with the account in the Mahnah Sanhedrim, vi. 1 4), on which it is founded, and since the discor-

ery was subsequently re-epted by Gen. Gordon, it has

become widely popular in England and America: and it has been pointed out that the same site was ad-vecated by Otto Thenks in 1649 and Feltz House in

1871; but these carlier writers knew nothing of the Jewish tradition connected with the snot, and their augmentions were therefore purely confectural. It is always the case that any generally accepted dis-

overy is afterward found to nave or impressing minds of writers who did not succeed in Impressing minds of writers who did not succeed in Impressing

their views on the public and this is natural because, if a suggestion is acceptable to the general mind, it is certain to present itself independently to various

minds, as has happened in so many cases of important

site of crucifixion was conspicuous from some

a new tomb.

dition of lo-day among the expense accounts of

CRUSES:

the Cemocrata

2. Five-cent cotton.

by Senator Thomas J. Jarvis.

WILLIAMSTON, N. C., Nov. 10.

Do you think we shall have a business boom

on Morton and Strong?"

people desired a radical change."

What makes you think so?"

could have carried the Mayoralty.

campaign."

ticket.

Did Not Bet on the Election-Mis View on the Auti-Gambling Amendment,

The first conviction under a new law in Oregon has just sent a man to the penitentiary for a year for From the Tribune of Freterday. -San Francisco's municipal ticket ballot at last week's election was a foot and a half wide and only Richard Croker is out of politics, and dislike to talk about political matters. A Tribune retwo inches short of a yard long. The weather vane on the aquarium at Castle Gar-en is appropriately in the form of a fish. It is of porter had a conversation with him yesterday den is appropriately in the form of a copper, thirty inches long, and gold glit. afternoon, however, about Tuesday's publican victories and their probable effects in Tobacco is one of Oregon's latest experiments in crops, and excellent tobacco has been grown and cured in several districts of that State this season.

An Indian in Madera, Cal. has established a bad. the future. The first question asked of the for mer Tammany chieftain was: "Mr. Croker, is

terested with Michael F. Dwyer and won heavily precedent by killing a doctor who agreed to cure his wife and did not do so, but who yet collected his fee-took the man's horse—for professional services.

Sales of authoription books are often made to peo-No, not a particle. I did not know what Mr. Dwyer bet or how he bet his money. As for my self. I did not bet or take any active part in the ple who say at the outset they won't buy. A canvasser of experience says that he would rather tackle a man who says he won't buy than one who asks him to How do you account for the landslide?"

-An Indian in Madera, Cal., has establ

Apples are as plentiful and as cheap on the Pacific

SUNBEAMS.

coust as on the Atlantic this fall. In Oregon, as in Maine, the crop is so large the farmers are not gathering the fruit, but allowing it to drop and rot. It is worth too little to make picking and packing profit-

-Most of the tows seen coming down the North River are made up of loaded canal boats, but prom-enaders in Riverside Park on Sunday last saw a tow while alongside the leading soow was a good-sized -"In the varied procession of carriages in Central Park the other day," said a stroller, "I saw one upon

which there was a steamer trunk leaning against the seat alongside the driver. The carriage line moving south. It had one occupant, a man, who it seemed to me was taking one more look at Central Park before, perhaps, a long sojours in other lauds.

—In spite of the constantly increasing interest in public parks, there are many American cities unpropublic parks, there are many American cities unprovided with considerable breathing places. Many cities make cemeteries serve in lieu of parks, and there is still in Brooklyn a disposition to entertain visitors by taking them to Greenwood. Woodland Cemetery, in west Philadelphia, serves as a park to many of the

inhabitants thereabouts.

—Ohio has come nearer than most States to placing her county seats at the geographical centre of the counties. Columbus, the capital, is almost exactly in the centre of Franklin county, and the county is close than twenty counties, each with its county to the centre of the county, and as many more with punty towns only a few miles from the centre.

sturbed in their fastnesses as any body of Caucasians in the United States. Many of them watched with indifference from their high perches the progress of the civil war, and some of them are still neglectful of poli-tics. A belief in their right to make and drink and sell untaxed whiskey is part of their creed as to personal liberty, and they are singularly trustful of the stranger

"I have seen," said a citizen, "packages marked 'Glass,' 'Fragtie,' 'Put no weight on this,' 'Handle with care,' 'This side up,' 'Keep dry,' and 'Use no though I dare say it is not unusual, was 'Urgent, which I saw the other day on a case being shipped to a house in London. I suppose it simply means that the package so marked is to be hurrled forward, or that when received it should be opened at once.

-Traces of the Washington street system are to be found in several American cities. Near the centre of Indianapolis is a public circle bounded by Circle street, and from this point radiate Indiana, Massachusetts, Kentucky, and Virginia avenues. The southern part of New Orleans is distinguished by a fan-like street system, with thoroughfares converging at a point about two and a half miles from the river front. Detroit has a grand circle down near the river with a small system of short divergent streets.

-There has been a singular dearth of invention in naming the many small lakes of the West, and fine old Indian names have been deliberately discarded in or-der that persons of unlovely aurnames might be bonpred geographically. The Indian names when translated are often found to embody an almost photopicture of the lakes upon which they were betowed. The French names that superseded some of the Indian names, and are likely to be superseded in their turn by modern commonplaces, are often pretty and historically suggestive.

-A few New Yorkers enjoy the honor of foreign decorations. The French Government has been especially generous in this regard and one or two dec-orations have been sont over from Greece. One thrifty man of business puts a cut of his decorations in a circular advertising the articles he has for sale Such decorations are seldon worn in the city, but they would be appropriate should the possessor attend a diplomatic reception at Washington. There is probably no other city in the Union where a native Ameribeen won in the discharge of duty abroad as an officer of the United States navy.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. Château Neuf du Pape, the famous vineya dof the

and am not familiar with its intricate details. Consequently, I do not care to be quoted as an expert."

"Mr. Croker, the general public who support racing would like to hear your opinion."

The ex-chieftain hesitated a few moments, and said: "I do not believe that there is as much crookedness on the turf as is reported. If I believed it, I should withdraw from the turf at once. The turf is like polities, and both are like a ship plying between two ports and patronized by the public. If the ship makes cruise after cruise for a long time without being overhauled and inspected carefully, she is sure to become unpopular with the travelling public, as barnacies and other submarine growths cause her bottom to become foul. She loses her speed and patronage, so that if her boilers do not blow up the ship's owners are forced to send her to the dry dock for repairs, as the public have lost their confidence in both the ship and her crew. It is not likely that the anti-gambling amendment will give a deathblow to racing, but it may send racing to the dry dock and cause it to be thoroughly cleansed of all the undestrable parasites that infest it inside and out. If racing in this country cannot be made attractive, like the racing in England, without the betting rings, as conducted at the tracks in this neighborhood, the bresders' investments are lost. I believe the turf will not suffer greatly by the change. It may take time to get used to the different methods adopted, but I believe that everything will come out all right in time.

Mr. Croker has at least \$500,000 invested in Popes during their exile at Avignon, which was devastated by the phylloxers, so that hardly a bottle the wine could be had in France, has been entirely redressed and is now in full bearing again. The wine is celebrated by Mistral, the provenced post, and by Alohouse Daudet in his tales of Provence. Helene Vacaresco, the young maid of honor who

was the heroine in the sensation at the Roumanian

court several years ago, when the Queen, Carmen Sylva, tried to make her the bride of the Crown Prince, was married recently to a Roumanian centleman of brating the birth of the Crown Prince's first haby. Waverley parish, in Surrey, objects to being swailowed up by the parish of Farnham, which surrounds it almost completely. It has only eleven householders and fifty-one inhabitants, but Walter Scott took the name of his first novel from it; it still has in Waverley

claims to have been an independent parish from time At tie Paris Mont de Piété, the official pawabroking establishment, a wedding ring pawned in 1857 has just been redeemed. Only seventeen francs was lent upon it originally, but the ticket was renewed thirtysix times, and the owner paid fifty france in interest Tickets are still renewed every year for a pair of cot-ton curtains piedged for four frames twenty-two years ago, and for an umbrella pawned in 1849.

Abbey the ruins of a Cistercian monastery, and it

The number of deaths caused by wild animals is increasing greatly in India. snake bites heading the list last year with 21,000 victims. Of 2,509 persons was were killed by automis, tigera killed nearly a thousand: teopards, 201; wolves, 175; bears, 121, and elephants es. Ninery thousand head of cattle were destroyed, an increase of 0,000 over the year before. On the other hand, 15,000 will beasts were killed, including nearly 1,300 tigers and over 4,000 leopards, besider

almost 120,000 deadly snakes.

The slips of the first division of the English naval reserve are supposed to be ready to go to sea within forty-eight hours after receiving orders. The Gibra tar, which was ordered to China three weeks ago, is not yet ready, and may not start for three weeks more; and other vessels of the division are no better off. Prince Louis of Pattenberg was to have soined the Mediterranean squadron with the Astreea, but the re-pairs she needed took so look a time that he was rdered to take the Cambrian instead. The unpr pared condition of the abips is exciting much comment

Fugish Catholics have celebrated lately a double entenary at Taurton the introduction of the Third leder of Franciscans into England, and at Usbaw, near Durham, the establishment at Crook Hall, which grew into the college at Ushaw, of the Catholic Fathers from Doual. The Doual college was founded in 1893; the English branch o' the Taird Order in 1619, first at Brussels and then at Bruges, and each was a centre of English Catholic education and in-fluence while the religion was outlawed in England. In 1794 both establishments were driven out by the apread of the French revolution, and their invales

found shelter with other religious refunces in England, A recent floard of Trade Liquity into the hours of labor of railroad employees in England has brought to light some cases of flagrant above, the one occasion a signalman was on duty 25% hours and on the follow-log four days weight from 13 to 15 hours a day. Other signalmen on the same line were requir work from 16 to 14 hours. One switchman was at his post 16% hours, and on Sundays, when the labor is light, others had from 18 to 10 hours work. An engine cleaner on one line had been kept at work for 34 con-secutive hours, part of the time as freman; and both consers and fremen were sometimes on duty from 18 to 24 hours. As a rule the hours of the men were kept down so all the roads to the legal of 12 hours.

8

Sefior Castelor is responsible for this story of a queer meeting of all the Spanish pretenders. Buring the Paris Exposition of 1878 the late Duke of Assia to had been King Amadeo of Spain, was tate-slored to the ex Queen Isabetia, and called on her at her pa ace. In the antercom be passed, going out the Duo de Montpensier, Isabella's brother-halaw, who had helped to deprive her of her throne, whom the election of Annadeo had prevented from securing the cown for himself. On entering the drawing room be noticed a utilitary looking room man, whom leabells led to him saying: "I want to present to you my cousin, bon Carios." They shook hands and were talking, when a chamberlain announced the Harquis de Moltin, ambassacior of his Majesty Alfonso XIL, is itself a son. Whereupon the bake of Austa took his lease, as the murie was settled.

leave, as the possie was getting too or

The Power of Influence. Brings Miss Cobble is a great horsewoman, but I shell Grings I should say so. She was taken ill the pines day and they sent for a veterinary surgeou.